

#### **SOA Infrastructure**







#### **Objectives**

- At the end of this session you should have a good understanding of:
  - The benefits of an SOA infrastructure
  - How to connect disparate systems
  - How to manage and monitor an SOA







#### **Contents**

- SOAP and transports in real life
- Gateways
- Enterprise Service Bus
- Management of Web Services





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## **Transports**









#### What transport should you use?

- The options:
  - HTTP
  - JMS
  - TCP
  - SMTP







#### **JMS**

#### Pros:

- Maybe an existing message bus
- Good management available
  - e.g Monitor queue depth, integration with Management Console
- Built in reliability

#### Cons:

- No standard as yet for binding SOAP to JMS
  - Text or Binary? WSDL? Headers?
- Support for SOAP/JMS is therefore "patchy"
- Best deployed in a consistent environment rather than a fully interoperable mixed environment
- Complex management based on JNDI and no uniform locations
- Doesn't work well across network boundaries







#### **HTTP**

#### Pros:

- Universal support in every SOAP stack and every major integration product
- Highly scalable protocol
- Uniform locations every endpoint is available to every other on the network

#### Cons:

- HTTP isn't the most efficient protocol
  - But HTTP/1.1 did a lot to improve things
- Little unified management for HTTP
  - A side effect of universal implementation!







#### **TCP**

- There are bindings into TCP, for example SOAP/TCP
- Pros:
  - Faster than HTTP
  - Less overhead
- Cons:
  - No standard







#### **SMTP**

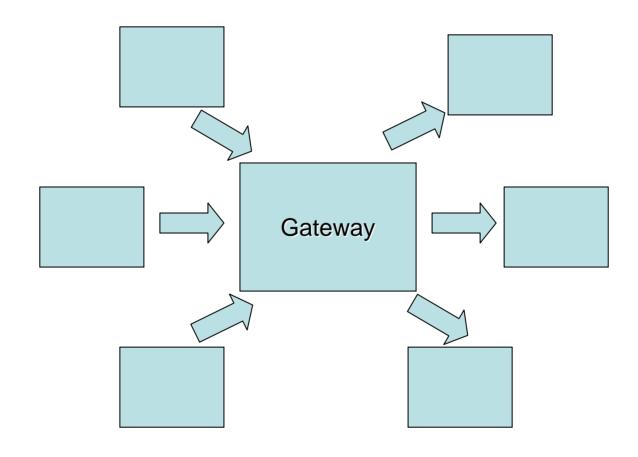
- There is a standard binding of SOAP into SMTP
- However, in real life there may be problems
  - Spam filters and virus blockers may modify the message
  - Or kill it completely
- However SMTP is massively scalable
- Organizations already have networks and systems built to handle it
- Asynchronous nature is good for a loose coupled approach





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### **XML Gateways**









## Gateway model

- Intercept/Intermediate
- Provide:
  - Monitoring
  - Management
  - Logging / Trace
  - Authorization
  - XML validation
  - Routing
  - Transformation







## **Hardware XML Gateways**

- Custom appliances
- Typically contain custom hardware for:
  - Encryption
  - XML Parsing
- Very high performance
  - For example WS Security at 10x Software speeds
  - XSLT at wire speed (100Mb/s -> 1Gbs)







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### **Enterprise Service Bus**









### **Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)**

- A software architecture
  - A logical intermediary through which every message flows
  - Offers a policy based approach to decide what to do to each message or interaction
- The benefits of the gateway model
  - Without a physical hub and spoke
- Many vendors offer ESB products
  - Often a layer over an existing messaging framework







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## ESB is the implementation of SOA

Service

Contract

Service

Contract

Service

Contract

Enterprise Service Bus Routing, Logging, Versioning, Transformation, Mgmt

Process Management

**Portal** 



Call Center







#### **Pros and Cons**

#### Pros

- Faster and cheaper accommodation of existing systems
- Increased flexibility: easier to change as requirements change
- Standards-based
- Scales to enterprise wide deployment
- Configuration rather than coding
- No central broker

#### Cons

- May end up with a proprietary solution
  - no common standards for the overall config and policies yet
- Requires more hardware to run
- New skills to learn to configure ESB
- Hard to get ROI on a small number of projects







## **Service Registry**

- A registry is a key component for SOA:
  - All services should be published
  - The registry should implement simple processes for staging and publishing services
  - Registry should also contain the policies applicable for each service
  - Without a centralized registry or federated set of registries you just have a SOA ball of yarn







## Don Rippert CTO Accenture

- Four steps to SOA:
  - Use of eXtensible Markup Language (XML) to use application interfaces in a more standard way.
  - Taking some business processes and turning them into web services.
  - Introduction and full use of the enterprise service bus.
  - The generation of Business Process Execution Language(BPEL) - the ability through business processing modelling tools and BPEL to create different application behaviour without changing the software







## **Anne Thomas Manes Analyst**

- ...an ESB is not on my list if the few "basic components" that I recommend for getting started with SOA. Instead:
  - One or more service platforms (e.g., .NET, a Java EE app server, etc.)
  - An SOA management solution
  - A registry
  - An XML gateway if services will be exposed outside the firewall







### **Summary**

- Planning a good SOA infrastructure will return dividends
  - SOA requires careful:
    - Management
    - Versioning
    - Governance (coming up!)







#### Resources

- http://www.infoworld.com/article/05/07/22/30FEesb\_1.html
- http://blogs.sun.com/roller/page/rtenhove?entry=what\_is\_enterprise\_service\_bus
- ESB the book:
  - http://www.amazon.co.uk/exec/obidos/ASIN/0596006756



